# SEP 18 2006 W

## **PATENT**

# IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Kazuaki WATANABE, et al Serial No.: 10/001,256 Group No.: 1714

Filed: November 2, 2001 Examiner.: Callie E. Shosho

For: INK COMPOSITION FOR INK JET PRINTER

Attorney Docket No.: U 013698-2

56,442.

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

# PETITION TO WITHDRAW HOLDING OF ABANDONMENT

Applicants hereby petition under 37 CFR 1.181 to withdraw the holding of abandonment in the notice mailed September 8, 2006.

# CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. 1.8(a) and 1.10\*

(When using Express Mail, the Express Mail label number is mandatory; Express Mail certification is optional.)

I hereby	certify tha	at, on the date shown below, this correspon	ndence is being	:				
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$\boxtimes$	deposite	deposited with the United States Postal Service in an envelope addressed to the Commissioner for Patents, P.						
	O. Box 1	450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. 37 C.F.R. 1.8(a)		37 C.F.R. 1.10*				
Ø	with suff	icient postage as first class mail.		as "Express Mail Post Office to Address"  Mailing Label No. (mandatory)				
	transmit	TRANSM		(571)-273-8308				
Date:	Septe	ember 13, 2006	Signa	CLIFFORD J. MASS or print name of person certifying)				
*WARNING:		label placed thereon prior to mailing. 3	il" must have the Tends of the	he number of the "Express Mail" mailing ). ut the Express Mail mailing label thereon is sonable care, requests for waiver of this				

The notice erroneously states that the period for seeking court review of the Board of Patent Appeals and Interference decision of March 30, 2006 expired, but Applicants respectfully note that they filed a Request for Rehearing on May 30, 2006 as evidenced by the attached PAIR printout, which shows that the Board rendered a decision on the Request for Rehearing on July 28, 2006. A copy of the decision is also attached.

Under applicable rules, Applicants have two (2) months from the Board's decision, i.e., until September 28, 2006, to file a notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (see 37 CFR 1.304(a)(1)). That period has not yet run. Accordingly, the notice of abandonment is erroneous and should be withdrawn.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD J. MASS

LADAS & PARRY LLP

6 WEST 61ST STREET

NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10023 REG. NO.30,086(212)708-1890

# United States Patent and Trademark Office

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SEP 18 2006 D 릭 View Order List Dorder Certified Application As Filed Order Certified File Wrapper Miscellaneous Communication to Applicant - No Action Count Mail Miscellaneous Communication to Applicant Mail BPAI Decision on Reconsideration - Denied Mailing of Abandonment after Board of Appeals Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed Ink composition for ink jet printer Select Application Transaction Image File Foreign New Case Data History Wrapper Priority Request for Reconsideration of Appeal Dec Mail BPAI Decision on Appeal - Affirmed Confirmation of Hearing by Appellant Abandonment after Board of Appeals Mail Reply Brief Noted by Examiner BPAI Decision - Examiner Affirmed Dec on Reconsideration - Denied Appeal Awaiting BPAI Docketing Reply Brief Noted by Examiner Assignment of Appeal Number Notification of Appeal Hearing Notification of Appeal Hearing | - 🗆 🙀 🏽 Secured Patent Application Information Retrieval **Transaction Description** Sign-Off Authenticated Session Request for Oral Hearing Request for Oral Hearing Request for Oral Hearing **Fransaction History** 05-16-2005 03-02-2005 01-27-2005 05-24-2005 05-19-2005 05-19-2005 05-16-2005 11-23-2005 06-23-2005 07-28-2006 05-30-2006 03-30-2006 03-30-2006 02-08-2006 02-08-2006 02-08-2006 01-27-2006 09-08-2006 09-05-2006 07-28-2006 10/001,256 Date **Trademarks** - American Supplemental Resources & Support Fatent Application Information Patent Guidance and General Info Search Patents & Applications Employee & Office Directories Search Biological Sequences Copies, Products & Services Resources & Public Notices **Patents** Codes, Rules & Manuals Patent Official Gazette Patent Ownership Patent Information Patent eBusiness [+] Electronic Filing Patent Searches Trademarks Policy & Law Copyrights Portal Home Reports Fees Other  $\oplus$  $\mp$  $\pm$ +  $\mp$  $\blacksquare$ 

Affidavit(s) (Rule 131 or 132) or Exhibit(s) Received Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed Payment of additional filing fee/Preexam Request for Extension of Time - Granted IFW Amended case processing Complete Request for Extension of Time - Granted Request for Extension of Time - Granted Request for Extension of Time - Granted **Workflow incoming amendment IFW** Case Docketed to Examiner in GAU Application Dispatched from OIPE Examiner's Answer to Appeal Brief Mail Advisory Action (PTOL - 303) Mail Final Rejection (PTOL - 326) Amendment after Final Rejection Response after Non-Final Action Application Is Now Complete Date Forwarded to Examiner Date Forwarded to Examiner Date Forwarded to Examiner Date Forwarded to Examiner Advisory Action (PTOL-303) Mail Non-Final Rejection Mail Examiner's Answer Notice of Appeal Filed Non-Final Rejection Appeal Brief Filed Reply Brief Filed Final Rejection 11-10-2003 11-10-2003 06-30-2003 04-01-2002 03-20-2002 03-20-2002 02-15-2002 01-22-2004 11-24-2003 11-24-2003 11-10-2003 07-07-2003 03-04-2002 06-30-2004 05-19-2004 05-10-2004 05-10-2004 05-10-2004 01-29-2004 11-02-2001 03-02-2005 01-27-2005 11-19-2004 09-13-2004 09-13-2004 06-30-2004 06-01-2004 05-28-2004 11-22-2004 09-20-2004

A statement by one or more inventors satisfying the requirement under 35 USC 115,

Notice Mailed--Application Incomplete--Filing Date Assigned

Oath of the Applic

02-15-2002

12-19-2001 IFW Scan & PACR Auto Security Review 12-07-2001 IFW Scan & PACR Auto Security Review 11-02-2001 Initial Exam Team nn

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13/1



The opinion in support of the decision being entered today was not written for publication and is not binding precedent of the Board

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

Ex parte KAZUAKI WATANABE, SHINICHI KATO AND BUNJI ISHIMOTO

013698-2

Appeal No. 2005-1629 Application No. 10/001,256

HEARD: MARCH 23, 2006

MAILED
JUL 2 8 2006

S PATEN AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Before WARREN, WALTZ, and FRANKLIN, Administrative Patent Judges.
WALTZ, Administrative Patent Judge.

# REQUEST FOR REHEARING

This is a decision on appellants' Request for Rehearing (hereafter "Request") dated May 30, 2006, submitted under the provisions of 37 CFR § 41.52 (2005), where appellants request rehearing of the merits panel Decision dated March 30, 2006 (hereafter the "Decision"). The Decision affirmed the examiner's rejections of claims 1, 3 and 8 through 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over JP '525 or Anton, each in view of Sano (Decision, page 3).

CJM 100967 828-Q

Application No. 10/001,256

Appellants request rehearing based on four issues, labeled as I, II, III and IV on pages 2-7 of the Request. We do not find appellants' arguments regarding these issues to be persuasive of error in our Decision. We present our reasoning in support of this determination below, treating each issue in the order presented in the Request.

With regard to issue I, appellants argue that the Board has misapprehended the teachings in Sano, "which do not suggest that the subject penetrating agent is useful for other ink compositions" but rather is specifically directed to alginatecontaining ink compositions (Request, pages 2-3, citing Sano, col. 4, 11. 24-29, and col. 7, 11. 21-36). This is the identical argument presented by appellants in their Brief, Reply Brief, and Supplemental Reply Brief (see the sentence bridging pages 5 and 6 of the Decision), and we incorporate our response from the Decision (pages 6-8). Appellants have not argued or disputed the rationale espoused in our Decision, namely that Sano teaches the balancing or trade-off of properties for all additives, especially penetrants, in ink compositions (id.). We further note that appellants have cited but not disputed the teaching of Sano that penetrating agents were used before in certain critical concentrations to attain enhanced penetrating power that lessens

color bleeding, but with the use of alginates it is not necessary that the penetrating power be raised as high as for conventional ink compositions (Decision, page 7, citing Sano, col. 7, 11. This teaching of Sano would have clearly led one of 21-36). ordinary skill in the art to use the penetrants taught by Sano in conventional ink compositions, varying the amounts to obtain any desired properties. We have also noted that the claims on appeal are not limited to any specific amount of "ultrapenetrating agent" (Decision, page 8, footnote 4). Accordingly, we have determined that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of appellants' invention to have used the penetrating agents taught as preferred by Sano in place of common penetrants in conventional ink compositions, with the amount of penetrating agent needed readily determined by the artisan depending on the properties desired (Decision, pages 7-8).

With respect to issue II, appellants argue that, in light of Anton's teaching that the type of surfactant must be carefully

We note that Sano tests the claimed penetrating agent in inks without alginates, with results similar in most examples to inks with alginates (see the comparative examples at col. 17, 11. 52-65, and Table 1). We also note that these non-alginate containing inks were tested with the low amounts of the claimed penetrant used in the corresponding examples of Sano.

selected to avoid negative effects, there could be no motivation for one of skill in the art to select a type of surfactant from Sano (Request, page 4). This argument is not persuasive for the same reasons as discussed above and in the Decision at pages 6-8, namely that any use of a surfactant/penetrant involves a balancing or trade-off of properties such as enhanced color vs. lessening color bleeding. Anton at col. 8, 11. 40-46, merely teaches a similar balancing of properties as taught by Sano. Furthermore, as discussed above and in the Decision (page 8), the amount of penetrant used will greatly influence the desired properties.

With regard to issue III, appellants argue that Sano describes the claimed penetrating agent as being preferred only for alginate-containing inks, and thus there would have been no expectation of improved results for other ink compositions (Request, page 5). Additionally, appellants argue that even if the expectation of improved properties extended to other ink compositions, there was no expectation of advantageous properties such as improved cohesion differential, gloss differential, glossiness, and ejection stability (id., citing the Watanabe Declaration filed Nov. 10, 2003).

Application No. 10/001,256

Regarding appellants' first argument, we adopt our remarks from the Decision and above concerning the use of the preferred penetrant taught by Sano as not limited to alginate-containing inks, but the use of the claimed penetrant in conventional (or non-alginate containing) inks would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art. With regard to appellants' argument concerning the specific properties tested in the Watanabe Declaration, we note that Sano tests for many desired properties (col. 16, 1. 36-col. 18, 1. 29), some of which are the same or similar to the properties found in the Watanabe Declaration (e.g., "stably jetted" at col. 18, 1. 49, as well as "head clogging" at col. 17, 11. 7-23, vs. ejection stability in the Declaration (see the specification, page 35); "feathering" of the print at col. 16, 11. 36-52, and color bleeding at col. 16, 11. 53-67, which we assume is similar to the "cohesion differential" shown in the Declaration). The glossiness properties tested for in the Declaration would have been expected from the use of the preferred surfactant (penetrant) taught by Sano, even though not described per se; since a surfactant would have been expected to increase the surface active properties of any ink composition.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>The "cohesion differential" was never defined in the specification (pages 32-33) or the Watanabe Declaration.

Application No. 10/001,256

Regardless, the discovery of a property inherent to a composition cannot be the basis for patentability. See In re Spada, 911 F.2d 705, 708, 15 USPQ2d 1655, 1657 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

With regard to issue IV, appellants argue that the two findings raised by the Board with respect to the evidence "were not raised in the prosecution of this application or in the Examiner's Answer and thus constitute new ground(s) for rejection" (Request, page 7, citing In re Soni, 54 F.3d 746, 751, 34 USPQ2d 1684, 1688 (Fed. Cir. 1995)). This argument is not persuasive for several reasons. First, we note that the examiner's reliance on the finding that the improved results would have been expected from the teachings of Sano alone would be sufficient to rebut appellants' showing of evidence. See In re Skoner, 517 F.2d 947, 950, 186 USPQ 80, 82 (CCPA 1975) (Decision, page 9). Secondly, the burden is on appellants to establish that the submitted comparative evidence is commensurate in scope with the claimed subject matter, the comparison is with the closest prior art, and there is only one variable whose cause and effect is sought to be shown. See In re Klosak, 455 F.2d 1077, 1080, 173 USPQ 14, 16 (CCPA 1972); Ex parte Gelles, 22 USPQ2d 1318, 1319 (Bd. Pat. App. & Int. 1992). Whether or not the examiner finds that the comparative

evidence is not persuasive for any reason, the appellants still have the burden of establishing that the showing is with the closest prior art, commensurate in scope with the subject matter sought to be patented, and that the results are truly unexpected. Appellants have had ample opportunity to meet this burden. Third, the citation of *In re Soni* is not controlling here since the court in *Soni* held that new rationales or arguments cannot be made on appeal to the Federal Circuit (54 F.3d at 751, 34 USPQ2d at 1688). Furthermore, our Decision has no new "rationale" but merely finds additional deficiencies in appellants' rebuttal evidence.

For the foregoing reasons and those stated in the Decision, we find no error in fact or law in the Decision. Furthermore, we do not find any cause for a new ground of rejection.

Accordingly, we have considered appellants' Request for Rehearing and such Request is <u>denied</u>.

No time period for taking any subsequent action in connection with this appeal may be extended under 37 CFR  $\S 1.136(a)(1)(iv)(2004)$ .

DENIED

CHARLES F. WARREN

Administrative Patent Judge )

THOMAS A. WALTZ

Administrative Patent Judge )

BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

BEVERLY A. FRANKLIN

Administrative Patent Judge )

TAW/TF

LADAS & PARRY 26 WEST 61 STREET NEW YORK, NY 10023

ctitioner's Docket

**PATENT** 

# IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Kazuaki WATANABE, et al

Serial No.: 10/001,256

Group No.: 1714

Filed: November 2, 2001

Examiner.: Callie E. Shosho

For: INK COMPOSITION FOR INK JET PRINTER

**Commissioner for Patents** P. O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

## **TRANSMITTAL**

**WARNING:** 

Failure to file a complete response in compliance with § 1.135(c) leads to a reduction in patent term

adjustment - See § 1.704(c)(7).

Transmitted herewith is an amendment for this application. 1.

		ST	ATUS	
2.	The a	pplication is qualified as		
		a small entity.		
	☒	other than a small entity.		
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		Express Mail cert	ification is opt	ional.)
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		Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.		
	·	37 C.F.R. 1.8(a)		37 C.F.R. 1.10*
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	transm	itted by facsimile to the Patent and Tradema	ark Office. to (	703) 872-9206
Date:	Sep	otember 13, 2006	Signa	nture
			4	CLIFFORD J. MASS  or print name of person certifying)
•	Only th	he date of filing (§ 1.6) will be the date used		or print name of person certifying)  n adjustment calculation, although the date on any

certificate of mailing or transmission under § 1.8 continues to be taken into account in determining timeliness. See § 1.703(f). Consider "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" (§ 1.10) or facsimile transmission (§ 1.6(d)) for the reply to be accorded the earliest possible filing date for patent term adjustment calculations.

(Amendment Transmittal-page 1 of 4) 9-19

# **EXTENSION OF TERM**

NOTE:	"Extension of Time in Patent Cases (Supplement Amendments) — If a timely and complete response has been filed after
	a Non-Final Office Action, an extension of time is not required to permit filing and/or entry of an additional amendment
	after expiration of the shortened statutory period.

If a timely response has been filed after a Final Office Action, an extension of time is required to permit filing and/or entry of a Notice of Appeal or filing and/or entry of an additional amendment after expiration of the shortened statutory period unless the timely-filed response placed the application in condition for allowance. Of course, if a Notice of Appeal has been filed within the shortened statutory period, the period has ceased to run." Notice of December 10, 1985 (1061 O.G. 34-35).

- NOTE: See 37 C.F.R. §1.645 for extensions of time in interference proceedings, and 37 C.F.R. § 1.550(c) for extensions of time in reexamination proceedings.
- NOTE: 37 C.F.R. § 1.704(b)"... an applicant shall be deemed to have failed to engage in reasonable efforts to conclude processing or examination of an application for the cumulative total of any periods of time in excess of three months that are taken to reply to any notice or action by the Office making any rejection, objection, argument, or other request, measuring such three-month period from the date the notice or action was mailed or given to the applicant, in which case the period of adjustment set forth in § 1.703 shall be reduced by the number of days, if any, beginning on the day after the date that is three months after the date of mailing or transmission of the Office communication notifying the applicant of the rejection, objection, argument, or other request and ending on the date the reply was filed. The period, or shortened statutory period, for reply that is set in the Office action or notice has no effect on the three-month period set forth in this paragraph."
- 3. The proceedings herein are for a patent application and the provisions of 37 C.F.R. 1.136 apply.

(complete (a) or (b), as applicable)

(a) Applicant petitions for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 (fees: 37 C.F.R. 1.17(a)(1)-(4)) for the total number of months checked below:

Extension (months)	Fee for other than small entity	Fee for small entity
one month	\$ 120.00	\$ 60.00
two months	\$ 450.00	\$ 225.00
three months	\$ 1,020.00	\$ 510.00
four months	\$ 1,590.00	\$ 795.00
five months	\$ 2,160.00	\$ 1,080.00

Fee: \$

If an additional extension of time is required, please consider this a petition therefor.

(check and complete the next item, if applicable)

An extension for	months has already been secured. The fee paid therefor of
\$	is deducted from the total fee due for the total months of extension
now requested.	

Extension fee due with this request \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(b)	$\boxtimes$	Applicant believes that no extension of term is required. However, this is a
` '		conditional petition being made to provide for the possibility that applicant has
		inadvertently overlooked the need for a petition for extension of time.

# FEE FOR CLAIMS

4. The fee for claims (37 C.F.R. 1.16(b)-(d)) has been calculated as shown below:

	(	Col. 1)	(Col. 2)	(Col. 3)	SMALL ENTITY		OTHER THAN A SMALL ENTITY		
	Re	Claims maining After nendment	Highest No. Previously Paid For	Present Extra	Rate	Addit. Fee	O R	Rate	Addit. Fee
Total	*	Minus	**	=	x \$ 25	\$		x \$ 50=	\$
Indep.	*	Minus	***	=	x \$ 100	\$		x \$ 200	\$
□First Claims	□First Presentation of Multiple Dependent Claims					\$		+ \$360=	\$
			Total dit. Fee	\$	O R	Total Addit. Fee	\$		

<sup>\*</sup> If the entry in Col. 1 is less than the entry in Col. 2, write "O" in Col. 3,

WARNING: "After final rejection or action (§ 1.113) amendments may be made canceling claims or complying with any requirement of form which has been made." 37 C.F.R. 1.116(a) (emphasis added).

(complete (c) or (d), as applicable)

(c) No additional fee for claims is required.

OR

# **FEE PAYMENT**

5.	Attached is a check in the sum of \$	•
	Charge Account No. 12-0425 the sum of \$	
	A duplicate of this transmittal is attached.	

<sup>\*\*</sup> If the "Highest No. Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20".

If the "Highest No. Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".
 The "Highest No. Previously Paid For" (Total or Indep.) is the highest number found in the appropriate box in Col.
 1 of a prior amendment or the number of claims originally filed.

# FEE DEFICIENCY OR OVERPAYMENT

NOTE: If there is a fee deficiency and there is no authorization to charge an account, additional fees are necessary to cover the additional time consumed in making up the original deficiency. If the maximum, six-month period has expired before the deficiency is noted and corrected, the application is held abandoned. In those instances where authorization to charge is included, processing delays are encountered in returning the papers to the PTO Finance Branch in order to apply these charges prior to action on the cases. Authorization to charge the deposit account for any fee deficiency should be checked. See the Notice of April 7, 1986, (1065 O.G. 31-33).

6. 

If any additional extension and/or fee is required, charge Account No. 12-0425.

## AND/OR

☐ If any additional fee for claims is required, charge Account No. 12-0425

### AND/OR

Refund any overpayment to Account No. <u>12-0425</u>.

SIGNATURE OF PRACTITIONER

CLIFFORD J. MASS

(type or print name of practitioner)

P.O. Address

c/o Ladas & Parry LLP 26 West 61 Street New York, N.Y. 10023

Reg. No. 30086

Tel. No. 212-708-1890

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